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| USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI | l2 not l1 | 17 | <u>L3</u> |
| USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI | (imide or polyimide) with (coating or coated) same (implant or prosthe\$) | 26 | <u>L2</u> |
| USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI | (imide or polyimide) near3 (coating or coated) same (implant or prosthe\$) | 9 | <u>L1</u> |

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L3: Entry 1 of 17

File: USPT

Jun 20, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6077260 A

TITLE: Assembly containing an electrolytically severable joint for endovascular embolic devices

DEPR:

The materials used for the various electrically insulating members and layers discussed herein may be flexible polymeric coatings or layers such as polyfluorocarbons, polyurethane, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyimides, silicone polymers, or other suitable polymeric materials. Such polymeric materials are generally flexible, have good electrical insulation properties, and are amenable to sharp edge or laser scoring. The implant (704) may be a biocompatible metal or polymer but generally is comprised of a metal such as platinum or nickel-titanium, or alloys thereof.

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L3: Entry 14 of 17

File: USPT

Oct 22, 1974

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3842441 A

TITLE: A TEMPORARY IMPLANT AND METHOD FOR TENDON SURGERY

BSPR:

Preferably, the material of the temporary implants is made of a metal wire, especially a stainless steel wire. However, it should be understood that other metal wires can be used, notably those made of metals such as iron, aluminum, magnesium, nickel, cobalt, tin, copper, silver, gold, and the like, and alloys thereof. If the specific composition of the metal itself might react with the body chemicals or adjoining tissue adversely, it can be suitably coated with an inactive substance, such as a polymeric material, notably light-weight polymers of alpha olefins, polyvinyl chloride, chlorinated polyethylene, polyvinyl alcohols, polyurethanes, polyamides, polyimides, and other thermoplastic and thermosetting resins.

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L3: Entry 2 of 17

File: USPT

Mar 7, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6033582 A

TITLE: Surface modification of medical implants

DEPR:

As previously stated, the inventive method enhances medical implant surfaces by improving the adhesion characteristics of the substrate, which in turn provides for better coating uniformity and thickness of biocompatible polymeric materials because the invention roughens and changes the micro-morphological configurations of the surface. Some of the immobilized polymeric coatings that can be used include: polyolefins, polyamides, polyimides, polyethers, polyesters, polystyrenes, polyvinyl chlorides, polypropylenes, polyisoprenes, polytetrafluoroethylenes, polyurethanes, polycarbonates, polyalkylimines (in combination with cross-linking agents: glutaraldehyde, glyoxal, malonaldehyde, succinaldehyde, adipaldehyde, or dialdehyde starch). U.S. Pat. No. 5,415,938 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,415,938, herein incorporated by reference, identify some of the existing art used to polymer coat medical implant devices.

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L3: Entry 12 of 17

File: USPT

Sep 28, 1982

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4351069 A

TITLE: Prosthetic devices having sintered thermoplastic coatings with a porosity gradient

CLPR:

1. A prosthetic device comprised of a load bearing functional component and, over at least a portion thereof, a porous coating of a bioengineering thermoplastic material which is compatible with, and conducive for, the ingrowth of bone spicules, said material being selected from the group consisting of polysulfones, polyphenylenesulfides, polyacetals, thermoplastic polyesters, polycarbonates, aromatic polyamides, aromatic polyamideimides, thermoplastic polyimides, polyaryletherketones, polyarylethernitriles and aromatic polyhydroxyethers, and having the following properties: